

THE GOVERNORS' DOLLS.

SOME CURIOSITIES OF THE GRAND ARMY FAIR AT WASHINGTON.

Doll Babies Which Have Boiled the Gray Matter of Great Men's Brains in Their Getting Up—Art Treasures of the Fair—Presidential Matter.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.

HE Lenton season is passing off very quietly at Washington. Mrs. Cleveland has returned from her Florida tour, and she has spent much of her leisure in driving during the pleasant weather which the spring always brings here. Oak View, her country home, is still desolate, but the family looks forward to getting into it at the earliest possible date.

There is so little privacy about the White House that one might as well live at a hotel, and both the president and Mrs. Cleveland prefer Oak View. There they are away from the office seekers, and yet so near Washington that the people whom they really want to see are glad to go and see them. The president is looking remarkably well, notwithstanding the hard work which he is doing.

President Cleveland gave \$25 to the Grand Army fair, and this fair is one of the leading social events of the Lenton season. I am able to give you today some graphic sketches of the dolls which make up a part of its exhibit, and I venture to say you will not find such a doll baby collection in the world as is now here. The governors of a number of the states have contributed dolls, and the digni-



MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S. THE YANKEE DOLL.

ified Governor Swineford, of Alaska, the sedate Governor Martin, of Kansas, and the statesmanlike Governor Jackson, of Maryland, have boiled their brains and laid awake at night planning dolls for this occasion.

Martin's doll is a little red-headed girl, dressed in white satin. A lace bonnet covers her Titian red hair, and she is dressed enough to delight the daintiest child.

Swineford, notwithstanding the crosses in love which he has sustained through Miss Cleveland's novel of "See-Saw," has sent a little Alaska baby, which is dressed as though the thermometer was at zero, and which is brilliant in crimson cashmere. Swineford's doll is blonde, and, indeed, these various governors all seem to like blonde girls. Governor Jackson has furnished a flaxen-haired baby with a beautiful blue dress and straw hat trimmed with gold lace. The babies of Washington have fallen especially in love with this doll, and I saw a score of little girls standing before it yesterday and making remarks upon it. "It's too sweet for anything!" said a senator's daughter, and "I am going to ask my daddy to buy it," said a little tot whose father is one of the leading generals of the army.

Another pretty doll is that of the governor of Oregon, which lies very near to a black-faced negro doll labeled "Aunt Dinah." These Aunt Dinahs are sold to tourists all over Florida, and you often find negro women peddling them at the stations. The major part of dolls so peddled are made up of dolls headed with hickory nuts, and for a nickel you can buy one in full dress. The one which Florida sends here, however, is made of different material. Big gold earrings hang in her ears and she has a watch at her breast. Her face is of the decided African type, and she looks as though she might be the wife of Uncle Remus in miniature.

Little Dorothy must have helped Mrs. Whitney in the preparation of the doll which represents her at this fair, for it is as pretty a little thing as child ever played with. It is a representation of George Washington, and the costume is even grander than the one of Washington which hangs in the National museum here. The waistcoat is of white satin brocade with rose buds, and the knee breeches are of crimson. Think of George Washington in red silk breeches! Make him



KANSAS DOLL. DOLL WITH PUR TRIMMED COSTUME. MRS. STANFORD'S.

three feet high instead of six feet two. Take his severe features and varnish them with a smile, trim his clothes with lace, and you have Mrs. Whitney's doll. But, all told,

there are between fifty and a hundred dolls here, and they represent many noted people. Don Dickinson's wife is going to furnish one, and Mrs. Senator Stanford has one on the counter. There is a Chinese doll from the Chinese minister, and the baby is in this instance king of all the governors, as it is the king of its father's world over.

The Grand Army has a large organization here at Washington. Its ladies comprise some of the most distinguished women of Washington society, and Mrs. Senator Ingalls is the head of the fair. The fair was held in the Light Infantry armory, a big hall, covering about half an acre, under Albaugh's Opera house. It is as gorgeous now as an inaugural ballroom on the night of the 4th of March during a presidential year. Its ceilings are festooned with flags of all nations, and it looks like a great fair with its flag-covered booths. The flags run around the four walls, and each booth is named after some distinguished soldier or sailor, and a portrait of the man after whom it is named shines out through the flags. There is a Logan booth, where the things sold are chiefly donated by Mrs. Logan, and among whose donations is a beautiful brass lamp standing three feet high. Mrs. Logan has done much for the fair. She is thoroughly interested in Grand Army matters, is looked upon by the Grand Army here as the mother of the post, and is indeed the leading lady friend of the Grand Army organization everywhere.

There is a Lincoln booth, which Mrs. Burrows presides over, and this has a grand display of silverware, which will be sold this week. The Grant booth is also a beautiful affair, and the Dahlgren tableaus the money out of the young men's pockets by peddling cologne. Here there is a flower bower, which was designed by Mrs. Stanford, who has been very generous in her donations to the fair.

It is rather interesting to walk through this Grand Army fair, and its demands will emaciate the fattest pocketbook. You can't refuse to buy a cigar when Mrs. Senator Platt asks you, nor can you refuse a glass of lemonade when a pretty little girl with blue blood in her veins beseeches you to take just a sip, and proves that she likes the liquid by drinking from the same glass. Peaches and cream are nothing to it!

Take, for instance, the girls dressed in gypsy costumes, and they will read your hands for a dollar. A young dude who was particularly soft on one of the girls who is telling these fortunes, tells me confidentially that it is worth a dollar to have a certain congressman's daughter hold his hand for five minutes, and that he has actually had his fortune told ten times by the same girl in five nights.

There is an art gallery at this exhibition, and this calls attention to the beautiful tapestries, paintings and curios which are here seen. Mrs. Ingalls has lent an oil painting which has come down to her through generations, and which is undoubtedly one of the old masters. It has about as big an area as a bed quilt, and it is a remarkably fine conception.

Senator Palmer has loaned a few of his beautiful pictures, and some of the antique paintings of Mrs. Cook Baldwin are here seen. Mrs. Gen. Cutcheon has charge of the art room, and she is assisted by Mrs. Senator Hearst, Mrs. Senator Teller, Mrs. Senator Palmer and Mrs. Senator Sabin.

The worst thing, however, about these Washington fairs is the voting. You are asked to vote for the most popular high school girl, the most popular senator's daughter, the most popular senate page, the most popular presidential candidate, and the Lord only knows what else. The most popu-



LOGAN BOOTH.

lar presidential candidate in this case is to get a gold-headed cane, and it is probable that some jolly good fellow who has no more chance of getting to the White House than he has of getting to the moon, will get it. Ingalls and Allison are each said to have men on the ground buying votes for themselves, but I think this is very doubtful. The fair promises to be a great success. Its proceeds are to provide a relief fund for the widows and orphans and destitute members of the Grand Army, and to aid in the furnishing of the Grand Army hall here, which is in reality a national affair.

In the meantime congress goes on in the same old way, and presidential making is being eagerly worked up under the rose. The Republicans have established a big headquarters here, and this blazes night after night. The Democrats are by no means sleeping, and I hear presidential gossip on every street corner. President Cleveland's friends have no doubt of his nomination, and there has not been a very radical change in the Republican atmosphere since Blaine's letter.

I saw Mr. Schlicht, the founder of The Cosmopolitan Magazine, in New York, and asked him as to the connection of Grant's son with his magazine. He replied:

"Clydes S. Grant, Jr., is a very bright young man. He has many of the qualities of his father, and he has business ability, too. He will be of use to us in many ways, and he has taken some stock in the magazine company. He will act, to a certain extent, as attorney for the company, and will do active work for us. The Cosmopolitan is booming, and we have doubled our circulation since we moved from Rochester to New York."

The Cosmopolitan is the first magazine in the United States to attempt colored illustrations. It had, last month, pictures of the battle in Paris illustrated in colors, and it will shortly, I am told, have a similarly illustrated article on the Metropolitan opera in New York. Its editors are putting newspaper brains into their magazine, and the magazine of today is coming closer to the newspaper than it ever has before. Lippincott's started it. The North American Review, since Allen Thorndike Rice took hold of it, has been practically an editorial page, written by leaders and thinkers, and The Forum is much the same. The American Magazine has adopted a similar policy, and the result of it is that the magazine literature of today

is better, spicier and more instructive than it has ever been before.

Senator Ingalls is writing a number of articles for newspapers. John T. Caine, the Utah delegate, has also written a newspaper article, and, indeed, the best men of the country are writing for the newspapers and magazines. Big men get big prices, and literature has never been so well paid for as



HARCOCK BOOTH.

it is today. The news editor of one of the leading New York papers told me yesterday that he received \$1,000 for a single magazine article which he sold to The Century, and Senator Cullum received somewhere between \$200 and \$500 for the article he wrote on the postal telegraph for The Forum.

Mr. Corcoran's private secretary is now one of the most talked of men in Washington. He has been Corcoran's right hand for years, and he knows more about Corcoran than any one else. He has served him for forty years.

Susan B. Anthony is looking remarkably well. She is booming woman's rights, as usual, and is here to push woman suffrage before congress, and to attend the international congress of women, which comes here two weeks from now. She tells me that the most noted women of the world are going to be here, and that the meeting will be the most interesting woman's meeting ever known.

Miss Anthony is now well to do. The legacy which she received a few years ago has put her in comfortable circumstances. She lives nicely here at the Riggs house, and she is admired and respected by every one.

THOMAS J. TODD.

CONSUL GENERAL LEWIS.

The American Official Who is in Trouble in Morocco.

(Special Correspondence.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Consul General W. R. Lewis, who has kicked up such an unprecedented sort of bobby in Morocco by protesting against the arrest of a man under American protection, had previously passed through a trying domestic racket at his home in Philadelphia.

When quite young he fell deeply in love with the daughter of Benjamin F. Duane, a comic recitationist and facial contortionist. Mr. Lewis' wealthy father peremptorily forbade the match on the ground that he did not wish his son to be connected with a theatrical family. The son insisted; the father threatened to disinherit him, and the son defiantly married the lady of his choice.

So far the story is of the regulation romance pattern; but here the beaten track was deviated from; the "stern parent" did not "swell," and the young husband and father of children, which soon increased to three, had to maintain himself as station agent at Devon, on the Pennsylvania railroad. The father was beginning to be more friendly, however, when other friends procured the young man a position in the Philadelphia mint, which he declined. They then brought their forces to bear on Secretary Bayard, who appointed Mr. Lewis as consul at Tangier. The father so far relented before his death as to leave William his share of the estate, the income only to be paid to him during the lifetime of his mother. His contention with the local governor of Tangier is over a matter which has given much trouble. Many wealthy citizens and traders of Morocco got registered as citizens of other countries, or in some way connected with or under the protection of consuls, to escape the tyranny of the sultan and his officers. This has grown to such a pitch that the Moorish officials are exasperated, and, knowing least about the United States, thought it would be their safest plan to deny alleged American citizens such rights first, and, if successful, apply the rule to other nations. Mr. Lewis, of course, promptly resisted their first move in this direction.

J. B. H.

The Rag Gathering Business.

"The gathering of rags is a great business." This was the remark of a merchant who knows. "There are many stores, workhouses and workshops, where the sale of the refuse, clippings and other debris pays all their rental expenses. I know one clothing manufacturing house that receives \$10,000 a year under contract from a rag dealing house, and now thinks it ought to get more. I suppose there are at least 12,000 persons, largely women and girls, employed in the gathering, sorting, cleaning, etc., of rags."

"The business is divided into two general groups, woolen and paper stock. New York is a great market, and the foreign importations are large, as also the gathering of stock from all parts of the country. The systematization of rag gathering is comparatively new, and dates back to the introduction, some twelve or fifteen years since, of the poorest class of Polish Jews. They are nearly all out of it now. The Italians are the chifferoni of the city. There are a very few Irish still in the business. I should say not over 300. The Italian rag-gatherers number probably 5,000, mostly women, children and old men. In former years store sweepings were the perquisites of the porters and caretakers. I know a prosperous rag merchant who began business in that way. The firm where he was employed thirty years ago now receives over \$5,000 a year for the sweepings, out of the sale of which he used to get as his perquisite about \$1,000 per year."—New York Graphic.

Slightly but Surely.

The fact that now and then a bald-headed Indian is to be seen on the government reservations indicates that the down-trodden squaw is slowly but surely climbing into the same rags enjoyed by her pale-faced sister.—Chicago Herald.

The Booming West.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 28, '88.

EDITOR FREE TRADER: As the western cities are getting up excursions and endeavoring to attract the attention of eastern people who are looking west, I thought that a letter from an old La Salle County resident might be read with some pleasure; if not, perhaps it will give our readers an idea of what we have to offer in Gage Co., Nebraska.

Gage Co. is 24x36 miles, situated 60 miles west of the Mo. river on the south line of the state, the first county in the state in agriculture, third in assessed valuation, and first in general advantages; very fertile soil, high rolling surface, no waste land, plenty of running streams, timber, good quarries of lime-stone, cement rock, and large deposits of clays that are used for the manufacturing of sewer pipe, fire brick, tile and pottery, the big blue river running diagonally from northwest corner of county to southeast corner furnishes an immense water power which is utilized by five dams, one at Caldwell, two at Beatrice, one at H. Lunsville and one at Blue Springs; climate is unsurpassed, winters being dry and mild, no mud, splendid roads ten to eleven months of the year; farming and stock raising no experiment, having stood the test of past 18 years; yields of corn, wheat, oats, rye, flax and all kinds of vegetables fully up to the best parts of Illinois, prices within a few cents of Chicago, having Omaha and Kansas City both within 125 miles; seven lines of railways intersect the county; 15 cities and towns thus giving farmers market points at short distances; the Rock Island, Union Pacific and B. & M. systems with several branches, the Atchison & Nebraska, the Pacific & South Western all traversing the county. The principal city is Beatrice, the county seat, settled in centre of county on the Big Blue river and Indian Creek with three main roads passing through and three branches leading from different directions gives her all the advantages for a distributing point; she has about 10,000 inhabitants, fine public school buildings, four banks; six hotels, with another, in connection with an opera house, that will cost \$125,000 when completed. This building is an instance of U. S. Senator Pad-dock's faith in the future of our city. We have Holly System of water works costing \$90,000, three miles of city railway in operation; gas, electric lights, and in fact all the modern institutions. This summer will see the main street paved and a complete system of sewerage. Of manufactures we have, the Beatrice Sewer Pipe works, employing about 50 hands; Beatrice Canning Company, that employs from 75 to 100, who paid to farmers alone last year for sweet corn, peas and tomatoes over \$25,000; the Dempster Wind Mill & Pump Manufacturing Co., a large institution, employing from 40 to 50 men, making everything complete at their factory; the Gens Falls Paper Manufacturing Co. will build and commence operation as soon as the frost is out of the ground; they put in one of the best dams in the west last fall and offer large inducements to parties looking for a location for manufacturing; an splendid opening for a cement manufactory, woolen mill, flax & oil mill, packing house and jobbers trade; the cement quarries adjoin their power properly. We have a wide awake set of business men who all pull together and work for the city, an instance of which was the raising of \$100,000 in ten days this month with which to advertise the city and vicinity's advantage of location and general advantages that cannot be overlooked. The only argument needed is come and see for yourselves. The day of cheap lands in the west that are suitable for farming and stock raising are past; we offer lands that are unsurpassed for fertility close to leading markets, with the climate very mild, at low prices; unimproved lands from \$15 to \$25, improved from \$25 to \$50 according to nearness to cities; plenty of good water from 16 to 60 ft. deep. Those of you that contemplate coming west will do well to look over Gage county and her advantages, and Beatrice and her inducements before locating. After looking over the entire state of Nebraska and part of Kansas I was satisfied that Gage county excels them all.

Yours truly,

J. W. EBER-SOL.

TEXAS FEVER.

Importation of Texas Cattle Prohibited by Governor Oglesby.

Pursuant to report and recommendation of the Illinois Board of Live Stock Commissioners, Governor Oglesby has issued his Proclamation to take effect March 1st, 1888 prohibiting the importation of cattle into this State from the Indian Territory, that portion of the State of Texas south and east of the counties of Farmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, Hall, Childress and Greer, and the State of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, between the 1st of March and the 1st of November of each year, except pursuant to the following regulations:

1st. Cattle from the scheduled localities may, while in transit through this State, be unloaded for the necessary time required in feeding and watering, in regular railroad shipping pens, or feed yards.

2d. Cattle may be imported from the scheduled localities where they are destined for immediate slaughter in this State, in which case such cattle shall not be driven over public highways or commons where cattle are permitted to range at large.

3d. In case persons are desirous of purchasing any of the above prohibited cattle for purposes of feeding and grazing within this State, such persons shall make application to the State Veterinarian, or to this Board, for permission to do so, when such cattle shall be placed in quarantine for a period of ninety days at the owner's expense, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Board.

Persons desiring a copy of said proclamation can obtain it by applying to C. P. Johnson, Secretary of Board, Springfield, Ill.

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